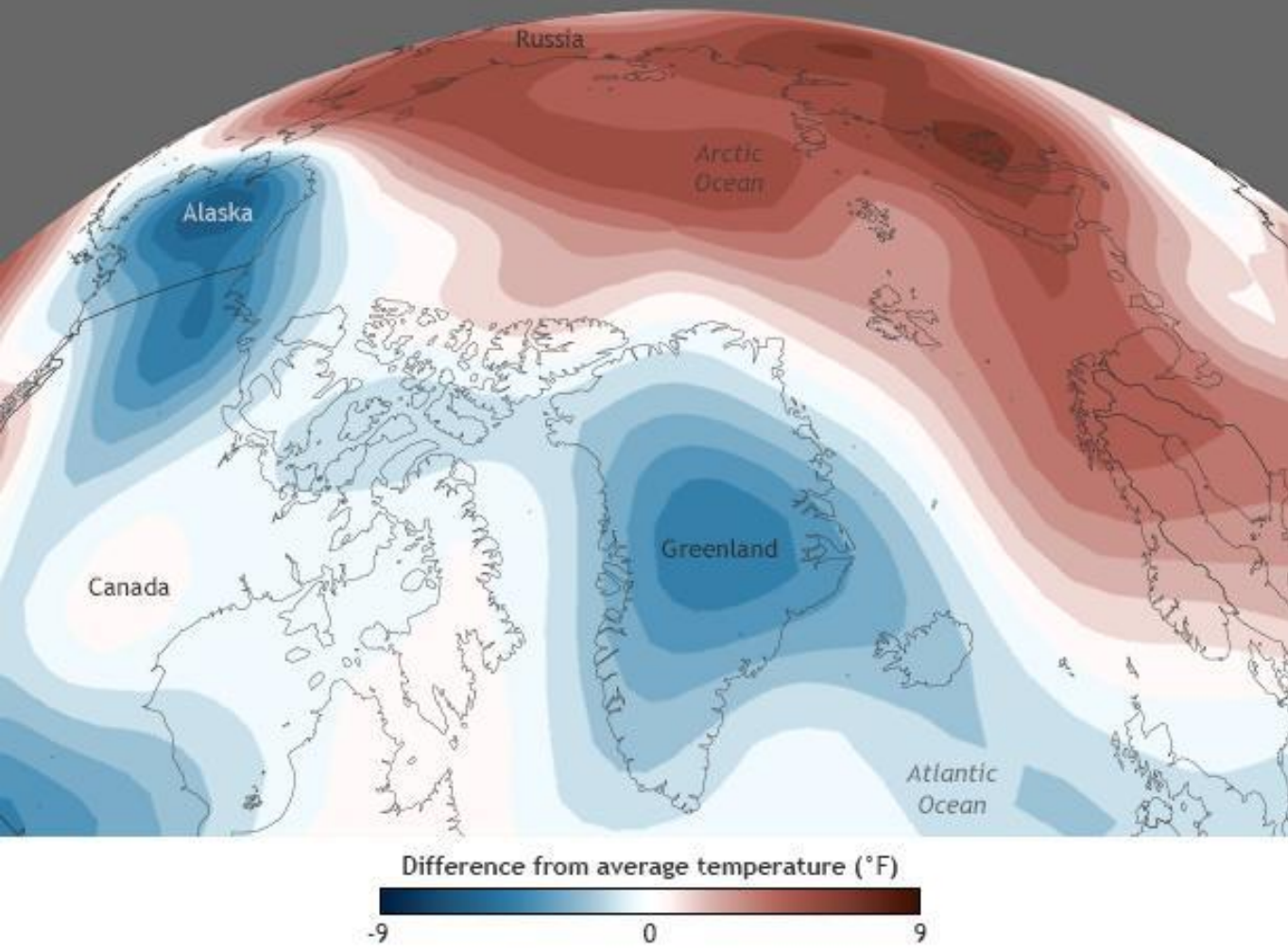


2013 Arctic Report Card

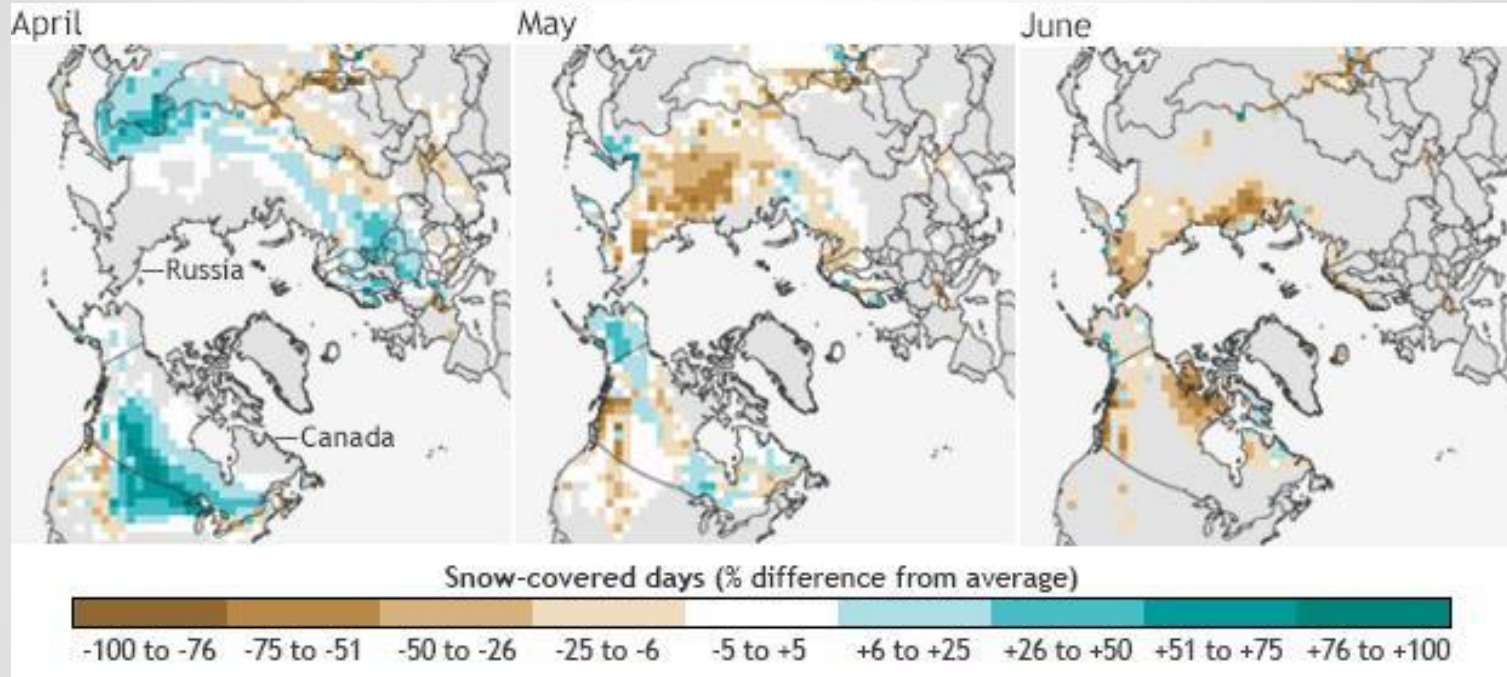
Climate.gov Visual Highlights

larger versions and detailed captions available @

<http://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/2013-arctic-report-card-visual-highlights>

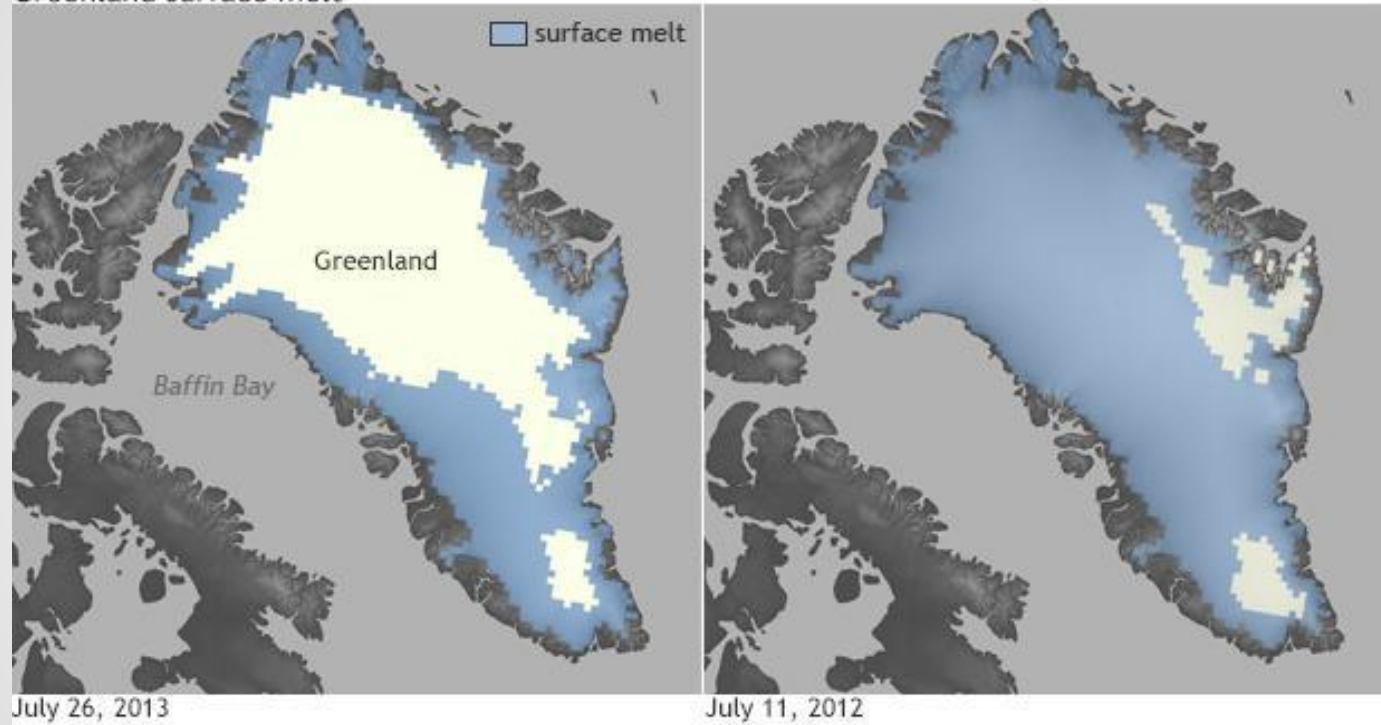


Spring temperature patterns divided the Arctic into warm and cool extremes.

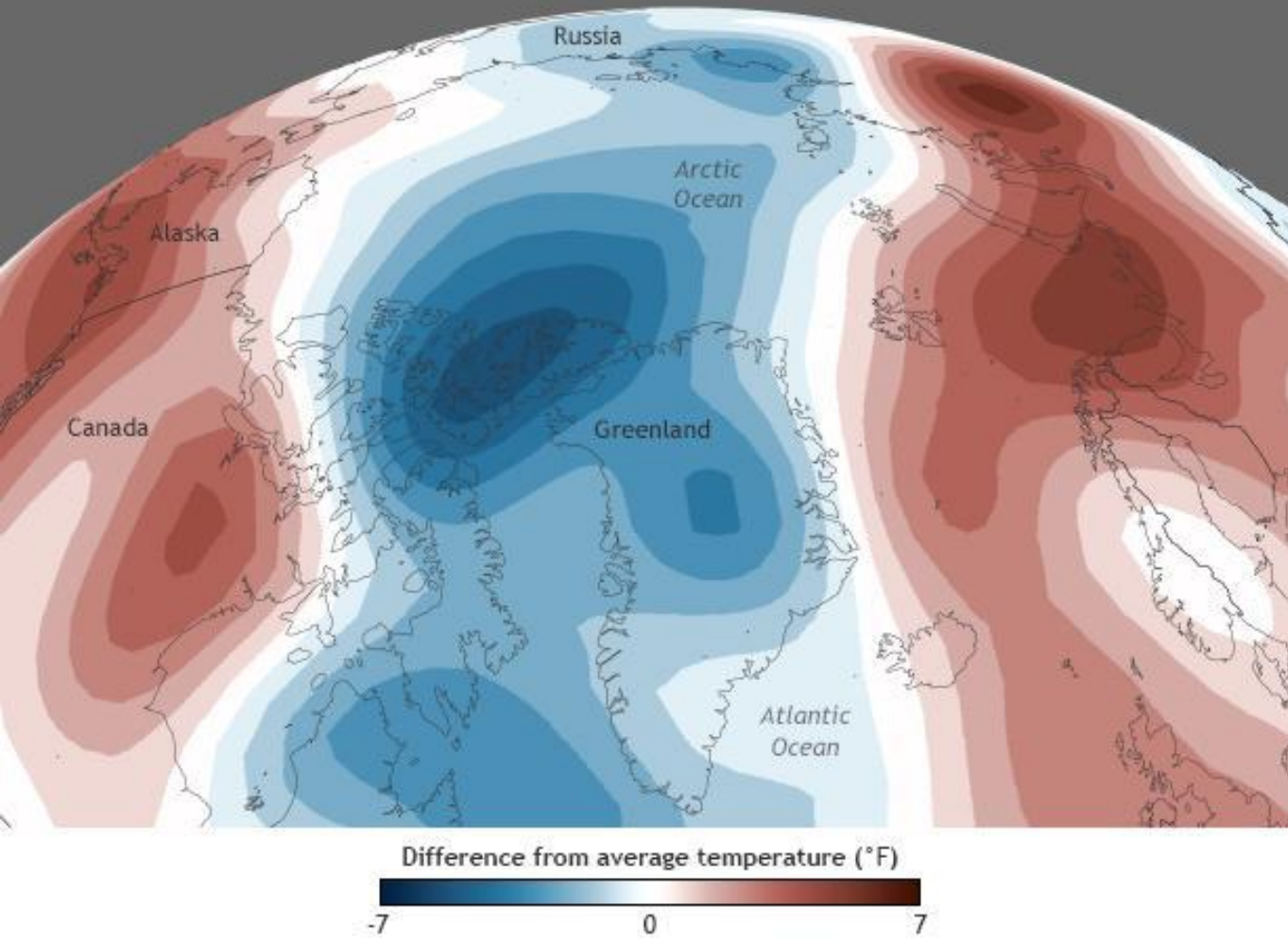


Northern Hemisphere snow cover again below average, new record low in Eurasia in May.

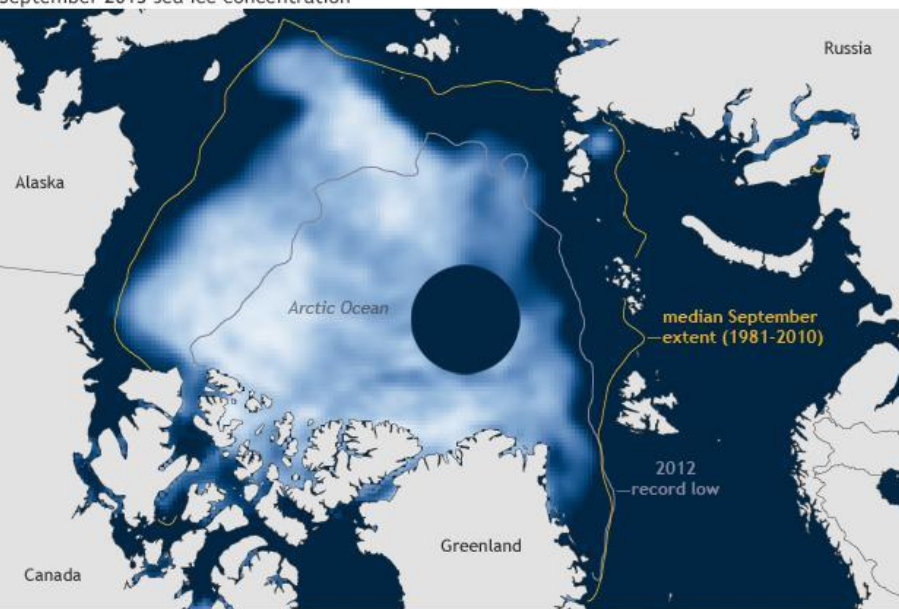
Greenland surface melt



Surface melt on Greenland Ice Sheet back near average in 2013.

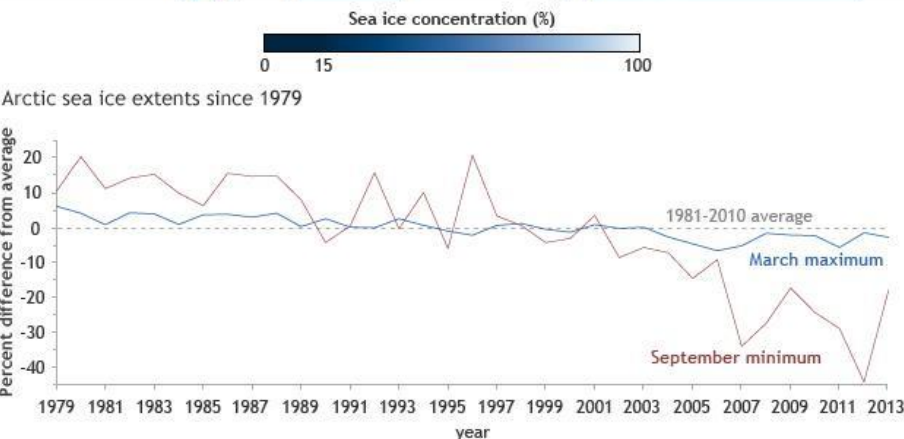


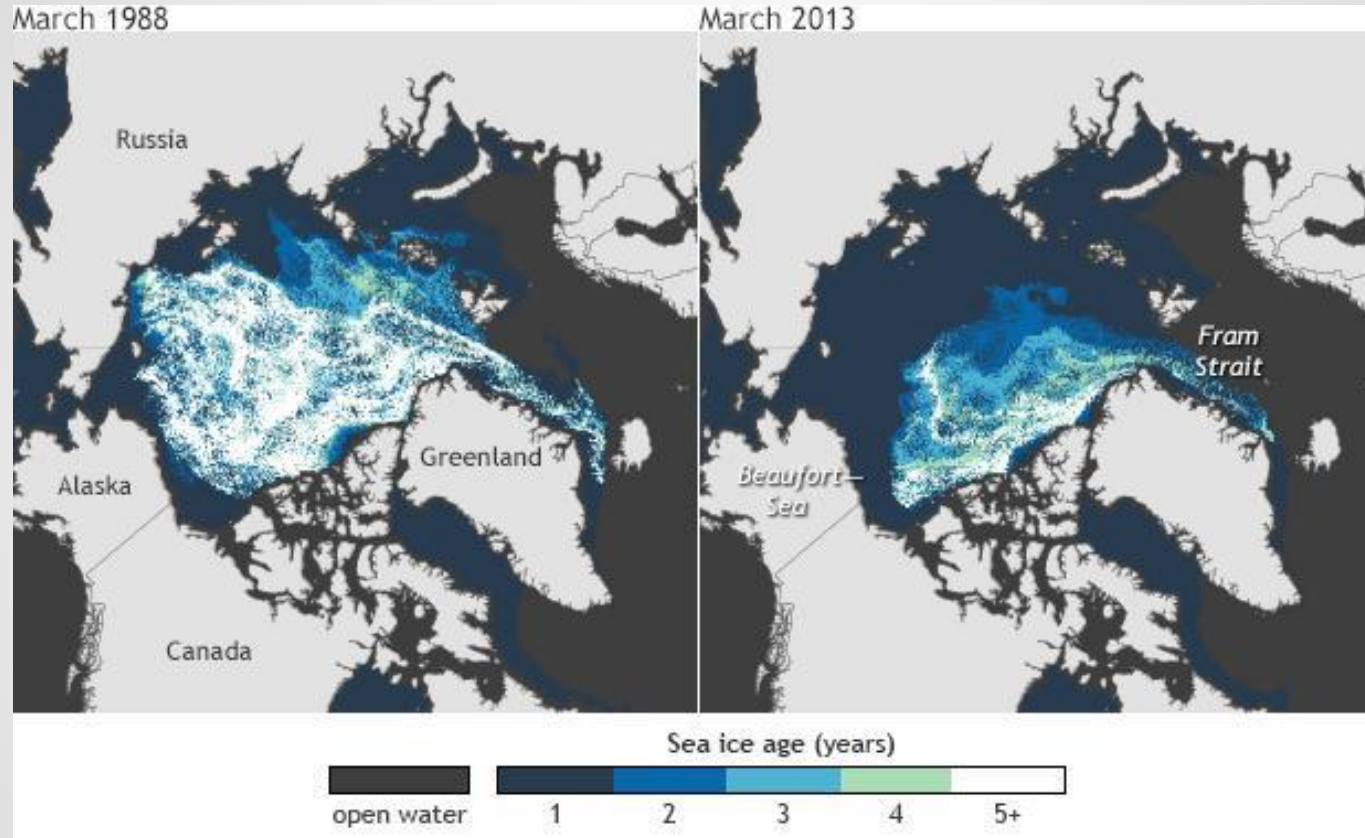
Many areas of the Arctic got a reprieve from the record warmth of the past 6 summers.



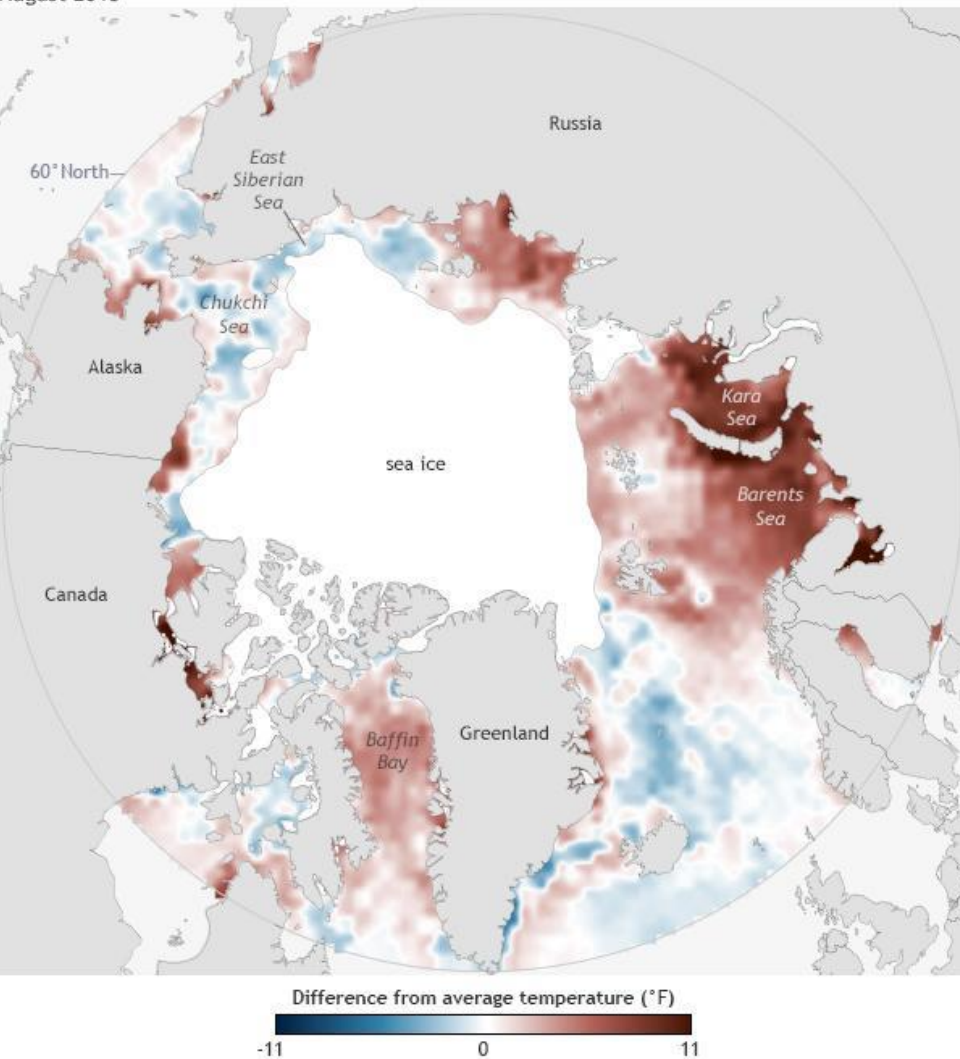
Summer minimum Arctic sea ice extent larger than 2012 record low, still sixth smallest on record.

The seven lowest ice extents in the satellite record have occurred during the last seven summers.

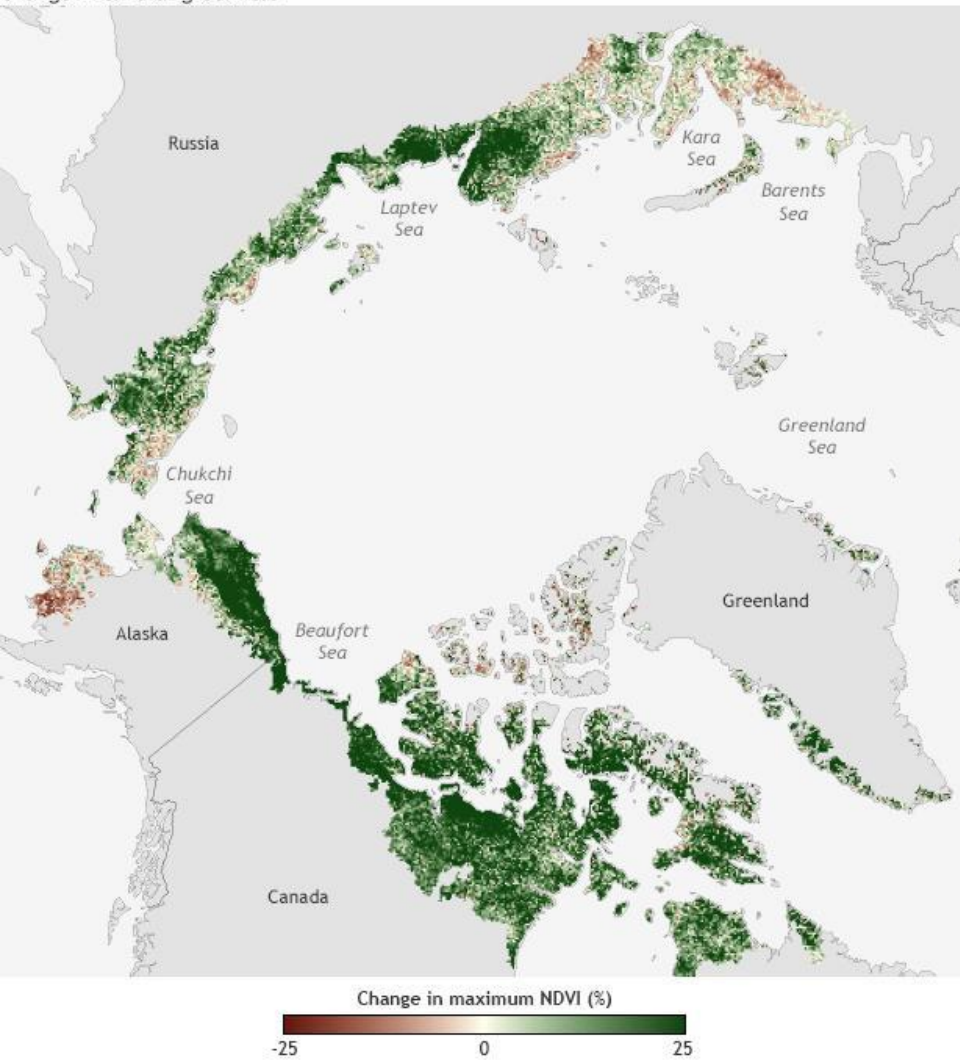




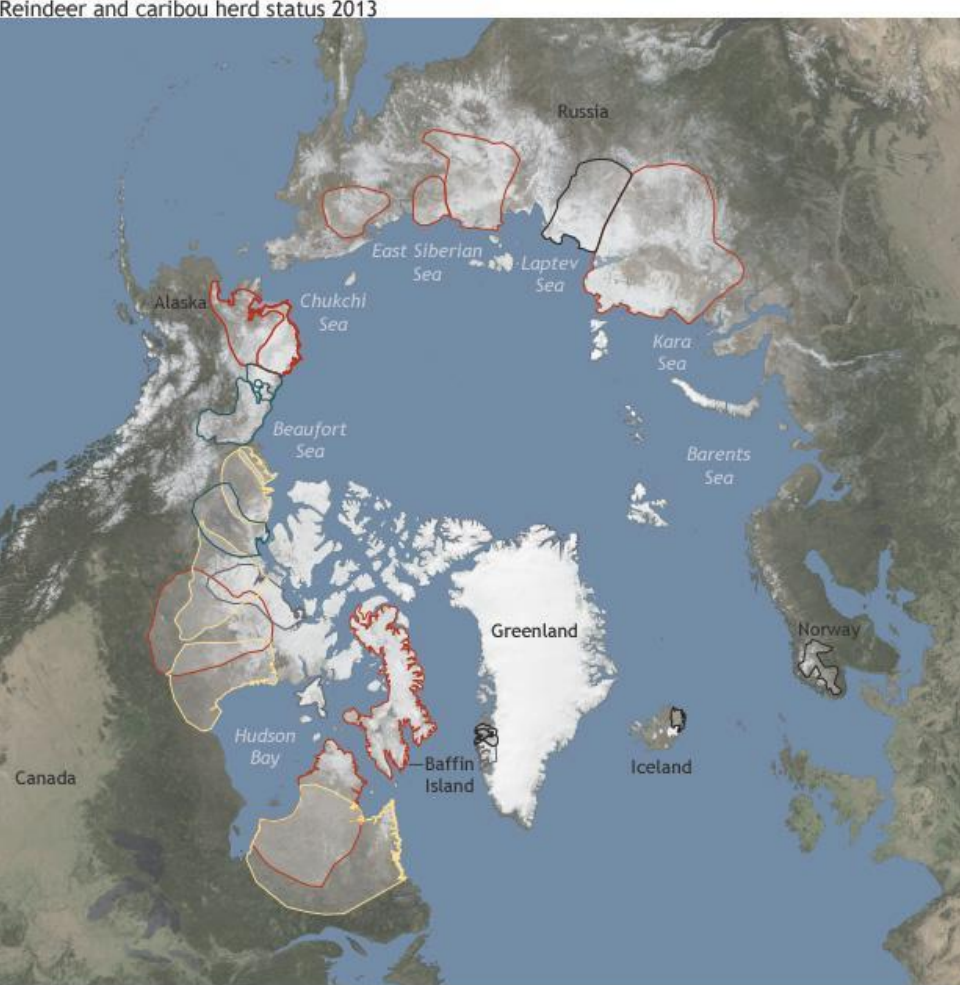
In March 2013 at the winter maximum, 78% of the Arctic ice pack was only one year old, while only 7% was old (4+ years), thick ice.



Arctic boundary waters warmer than average in summer 2013; the Arctic Ocean and adjacent waters are becoming more hospitable to species from lower latitudes.



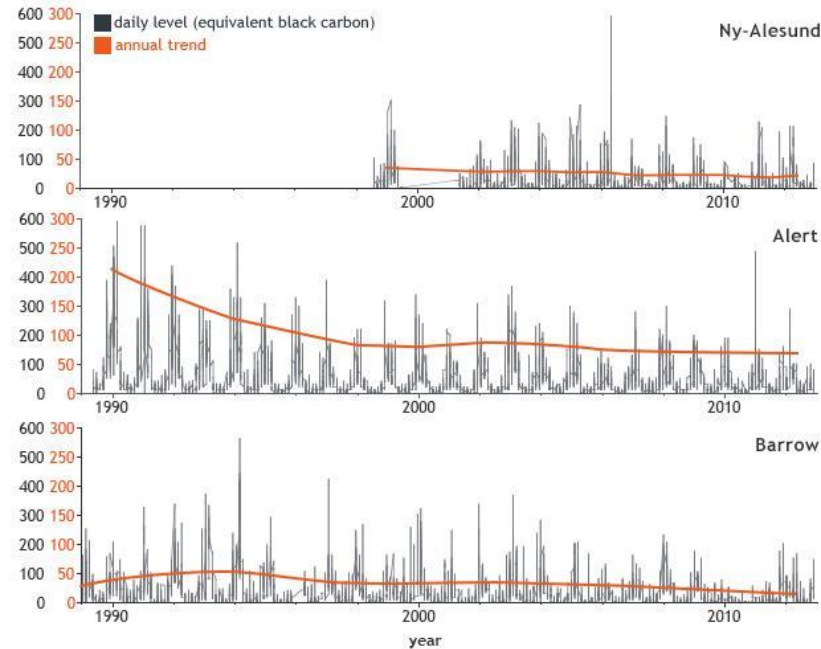
Greener Arctic tundra of recent past likely to be the new normal.



Status of wild herds

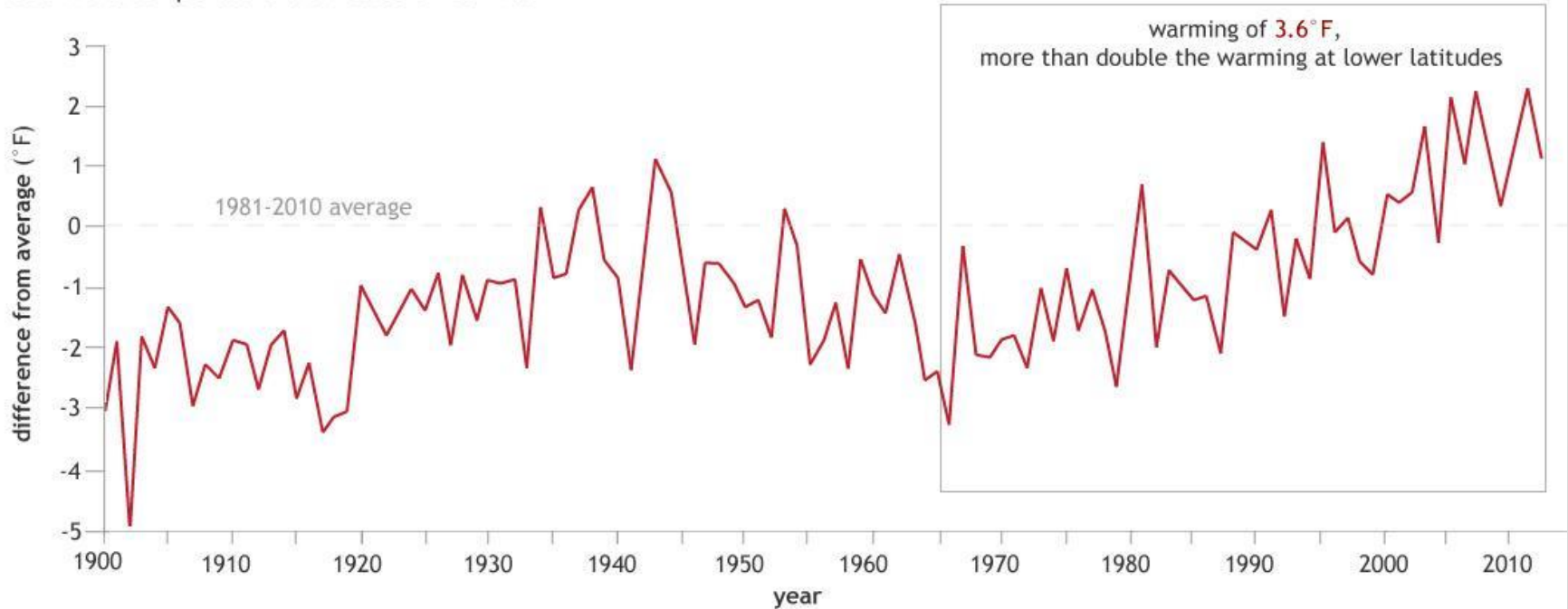


The winter ranges of many reindeer and caribou herds are smaller than they used to be and many populations have unusually low numbers.



Atmospheric soot—"black carbon"—decreasing across high Arctic.

Arctic-wide temperature anomalies since 1900



Arctic had 6th warmest year on record in 2012 (last full calendar year available)